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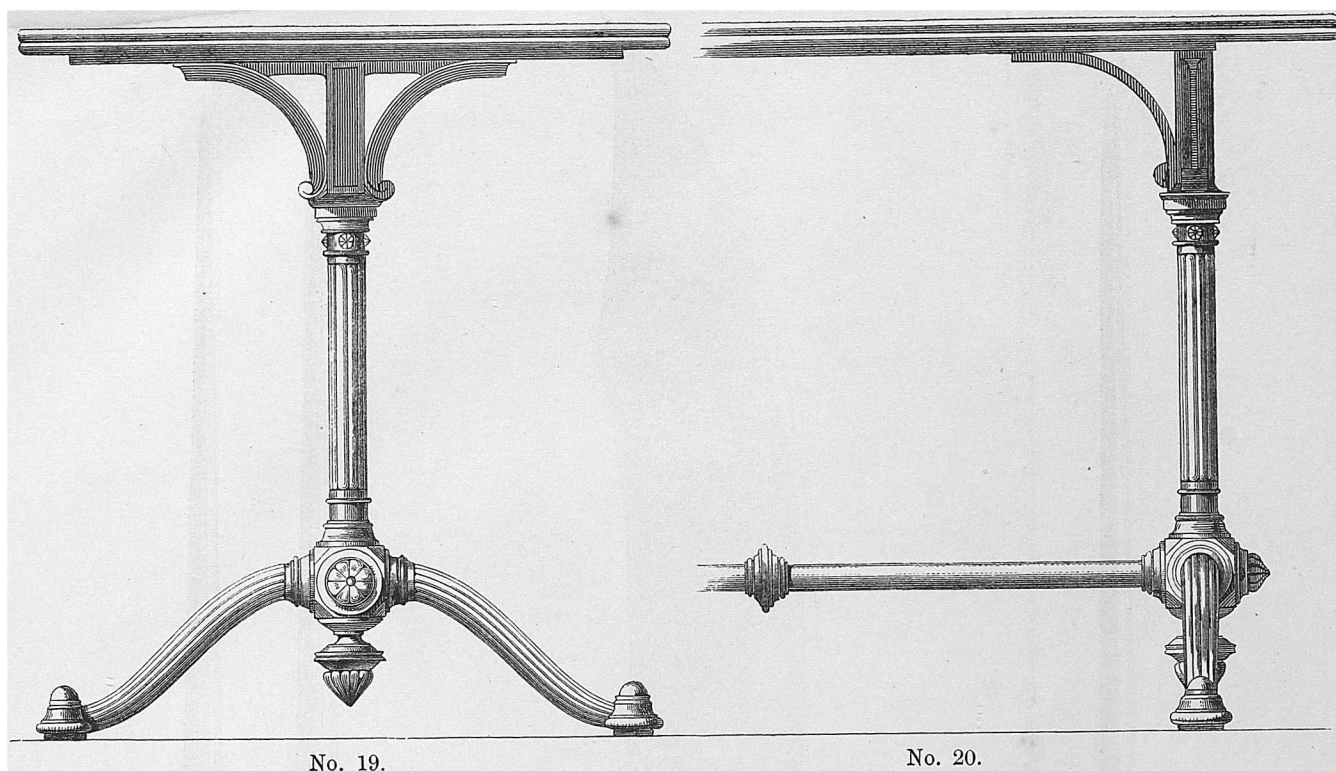
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Nos. 19 and 20. Oblong Table for a Restaurant. Mr. Flattich, Archt., Vienna.
Marble slab with iron foot, from Prince Salm's Manufactory, Blansko, Moravia.
Groundplan No. 4 of Supplement.

VARIOUS.

Encaustic Tiles.

A novelty in the manufacture of encaustic and other ornamental tiles, has been introduced for some time by the Architectural Pottery Company. The patterns which have hitherto been inlaid in self colours, have in this process been produced by an admixture of coloured materials very finely prepared, which give the appearance of inlaying of granites and Florentine mosaics according to the combinations of colours used and may also be applied either in the ornament or as a ground. This contrast of coloured ornament against the ground has a pleasing effect, and is capable of introduction in elaborate ornamentation. We are at the same time assured that this process intensifies the hardness of the surface, rendering the pavement still more durable. The ornament is more deeply inlaid than is customary on this description of manufactures, and the outlines are symmetrical.

New Process of Casting Refractory Metals.

This process is of American origin, and by it exact castings of plain, chased, or elaborately embossed work can be produced in brass, iron, bronze, etc., without any skilled labour, after the production of one pattern. Hitherto the common loam moulds have only given out rough impressions, which for ornamented objects had to be laboriously finished by skilled workmen with delicate tools. By the new invention the pattern is laid on in oiled foundation plate and besmeared with fine wet clay, after which it is buried in a box in mixed clay and sand, which is pressed downwards until it assumes the consistency of an unbaked brick. The clay cake is then carefully removed from the box, turned upside down upon a table, and the pattern lifted from the bottom by means of a small gutta percha suction ball, leaving an impression in the vacuum. The mould, for such the cake then

becomes, is hardened to a sufficient degree in a stove, and is then packed closely with others, for many can be used at once, in an airtight receptacle. The fused metal is then poured from the crucible into a channel opened into the vessel, and, aided by a pressing machine, forces itself into every crevice of the mould; the latter are afterwards taken out into the open air, and broken with hammers, and *fac similes* of the pattern used are found imbedded in them. The most minute lines are clearly produced, and it is said that medallion-working, type-casting, and file-making can be accomplished by the invention.

Discovery in Palestine.

An important discovery is said, by the *North German Correspondent*, to have been made at Jerusalem. It is an old stone, bearing the figure of a god sitting on a throne, with priests on both sides, and a Hunyaritish inscription two lines in length. It was brought from Yeman, and was offered for sale. Dr. Oscar Meyer, the Chancellor of the North German Confederate Consulate, obtained an impression, which is at present in the hands of the Confederate Consul, Dr. Blau, who is residing for a time in Berlin. The inscription is said to contain the name of "Athtar" or Astarte.

Cordova International Exhibition 1870—1871.

An exhibition of works of art, manufactures, produce, etc., will take place at Cordova, from October 15th 1870, to January 15th 1871, under the management of a board of directors appointed by decree of the national government, dated December 9th 1868. In addition to the contributions of native exhibitors, certain manufactures are specially invited from foreign countries.